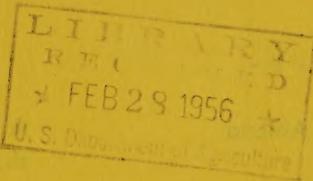


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Help us to know and serve more people through their work in agriculture and food science, educate the public. Help us to help others help themselves.

CARNATION

Variety & Price List

1955 - 1956

**Yoder Brothers, Inc.
Barberton, Ohio**

Revised
October 1, 1955

Athena	A lustrous salmon pink, slightly deeper than Venus and more of a true pink than Apollo. Vigorous habit, excellent stretch, strong stems. Does not split. - (P)
Apollo	An outstanding salmon pink; well suited to all areas of the country, a good summer flower. - (S-5)
Venus	This variety, like Charm, possesses superlative flower qualities; a long stem and a large salmon pink flower. - (S-3)
Salmon Sim	Petersen's sport. - (S-2)
Aphrodite	A clear light pink, an early producer with an early comeback. - (S-3)
Eros	Light pink; color similar to that of Aphrodite except that it is much deeper in summer and early fall; vigorous heavy growth; long strong stems. - (S-2)
Pink Sim	Petersen's light sport. - (S-2)
White Apollo	White sport of Apollo. - (P)
Aurora	Another exceptionally large, white, flower; as in the case of Venus, flower size and strength of stem are emphasized in this variety. Best in higher than average carnation temperatures. - (S-4)
Imp. White Sim	White sport of Wm. Sim. - (S-2)
Jupiter	A large white; very strong stem; competition for Northland. The occasional slight incurving of the petal edge is not in any way associated with, nor does it develop into sleepiness. - (S-3)
Achilles	A large clear white; petals are deeply serrated; flower is larger than that of Jupiter. - (S-3)
Juno	A medium sized, flat, well-formed white flower; very full center. - (S-2)

White Littlefield	Sport of Sidney Littlefield. - (S-2)
Midas	A good yellow. - (S-4)
Miller's Yellow (Trombetta's selection)	Color improves Miller's Yellow. - (S-2)
Siren	A bright scarlet; a variety which combines heavy production with fast come-back and uniform cropping on stems of medium length. - (S-3)
Cardinal Sim	A shade lighter than William Sim. - (S-2)
Ember Sim	Brilliant sport of William Sim. - (S-2)
Thor	Intense scarlet of medium size especially recommended for dependable color retention during high temperature in the summer months. Free habit similar to that of Sim. - (S-2)
Neptune	A scarlet carnation (color resembles that of Wm. Sim). - (S-2)
Mentor	Rich rose pink during fall, winter and spring months. Smooth medium pink during summer. Strong rigid stems, excellent keeping quality and color retention throughout the year. - (S-2)
Minerva	An unusual deep scarlet-pink; fades in very high light intensity, but fades uniformly with no white edges; heavy break-back; fine keeper. - (S-2)
Sidney Littlefield	Large rose pink. - (S-2)
Hermes	The best dark pink for summer. Fine high temperature color, good keeping qualities, above average production and negligible splitting. Winter color is scarlet pink. - (S-2)
Pandora	A dark pink; color has sufficient salmon in it to make it exceptionally beautiful in artificial light. Really a new color for December through April and early May. - (S-2)

Vulcan	A fine flower in the crimson or maroon group; excellent keeper; good comeback. - (S-2)
Vesta	Very large crimson. Dependable color retention; fast Sim stretch and habit. - (S-2)
Titan	An intense crimson red; not quite as tall as Vulcan; gets into production fast; very full flower and outstanding flower substance. - (S-2)
Cooper's Variegated	Variegated Red and White Sim. - (S-2)
Cassandra	A lively yellow variegated; pink penciling. This flower never splits, excellent flower substance and an outstanding keeper. - (S-3)
Scarlet Sim	Similar to Scarlet King. - (S-2)
Saturn	A beautiful warm bronze variegated; excellent under artificial light. Price class. - (S-2)
Nectar	An orange yellow variegated with broad scarlet stripes. Flower is flatter, more fringed and larger than Saturn. - (P)
Mamie	White with red splotches. - (S-2)
Variegated Littlefield	Blush pink, sport of Littlefield. - (S-2)

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Prices apply to the number of cuttings of any one variety shipment

Price Class	50	100-250	300-450	500-950	1000 & up
S-5	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.00
S-4	12.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	10.00
S-3	13.00	12.50	12.00	11.50	11.00
S-2	14.00	13.50	13.00	12.50	12.00
S-1	15.00	14.50	14.00	13.50	13.00
P	16.00	15.50	15.00	14.50	14.00

STEM ROT
(From Colorado A & M Bul. June, 1955)
by Ralph Baker

The most important disease losses occurring in the Denver area this year continue to be those incited by Fusarium roseum f. cerealis. It has become more apparent that a cultured cutting program will not control this disease. The reason for this is obvious as a result of research indicating that carry-over of inoculum is principally by means of spores borne on the cutting. At first thought it might be assumed that elimination of the organism from the cuttings could be readily accomplished by methods comparable to seed treatment, however, this has not been the case. It is apparent that the control of this disease at present does not exist in the form of any single shotgun cultural practice.

Post-propagative Treatment

It has been demonstrated repeatedly that under proper cultural conditions clean rooted cuttings are highly resistant to the stem rot pathogen. Should the organism be introduced even in small concentration in the propagative period, however, complications can result.

As cuttings are taken from the propagative bed, attention should be given to stems with small brown or red lesions near the base. These should be eliminated. In spite of the most careful roguing, however, not all of the infected plants can be removed. Later in the nurse bed more can be eliminated, as diseased plants will not become established as quickly as others and appear slightly off-color. Such plants in nurse beds can recover, be transplanted to producing benches, and then die at any time conditions become adverse. A comparison of the cost of such a plant in a producing bed with that of the same plant in a nurse bed will readily show why critical roguing of young plants is highly desirable.

Here again the importance of watering procedures cannot be over emphasized. Even though the plants in a nurse bed are highly resistant to infection, overwatering can nullify this advantage. In mother blocks each variety or lot should be watered independently according to their individual needs.

Future Prospects

Research and modifications of some of the cultural practices during the past year have opened up the possibilities of new approaches to old problems. The introduction of mist propagation has apparently given us a remarkably efficient method for the application of chemicals to propagative stock. A knowledge of the means of carry-over and host relationship of the stem rot organism has shown us the point at which control measures can be effectively applied. It is also readily apparent that the development and use of a soil mixture which cannot be overwatered would be a tremendous step not only in disease control but in all phases of carnation culture. Research at the experiment station now concerns itself with the application and extension of these possibilities.

